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New York Daily Tribuna FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, MAY 20, 1888.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Russian Minister of Finance has secured a loan of £15,000,000 from a French syndicate. === The arrest of General Rehrberg, a Bussian officer, at the frontier, has caused much excitement. —— Mr. Gladstone has replied to Mr. Balfour's statement regarding the increase of sentences under the Crimes Act. === The Emperor took a long drive, and was warmly greeted. Bismarck has refused to confer honors in accordance with the Emperor's wishes.

Congress .- The House only in session. - The debate on the tariff was closed; Mr. Reed spoke brilliantly in defence of protection; Speaker Carlisle defended the Mills bill, and Mr. Baker combatted Mr. Breckenridge's charges against his (Baker's) constituency.

Domestic .- Efforts were made to relieve suffering among the people made homeless by the flood in the Mississippi River. - Judge Julius Rockwell died from accidental injuries at his home in Lenox, Mass. ___ The New-Yorkers were defeated in Detroit by a score of five to three. The Presbyterian General Assembly considered the means for increasing the fund to aid disabled ministers. === Temperance and Sunday observance were discussed by the Southern Presbyterian General Conference.

City and Suburban .- Frederick Marsden, the playwright, committed suicide; grief at the conduct of his daughter said to be the cause. The Democrats of Brooklyn gave a dinner to Sec-retary Fairchild. —— The Methodist Conference decided upon the status of Missionary Bishops, and voted in favor of increased lay representation. The Brooklyn nine was defeated by the Kansas City ball team, 1 to 0. ____ Two records were broken at the annual spring games of the New-York Athletic Club. == At the Brooklyn Jockey Club races the winners were the Inverness filly, Eurus, French Park, Favor, Tavistan and Young Duke. — At the Cedarhurst races the winners were Jim Murphy, Zangbar, Anita, Burgomaster, Monte Cristo and Warrington. wretched woman was murdered by unknown men in a cellar in Mulberry-st. - A woman on fire jumped from a third-story window and killed her-= Burglars entered the Long Island City Post Office, but secured little booty, being unable to force the safe. = Ex-Alderman Jachne filed a petition in the United States Circuit Court in another attempt to regain his liberty. = Luther R. Marsh announced his determination to retire permanently from active business. - The stock market promised greater activity this week.

Weather .- Indications for to-day: Fair weather, with southerly winds. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 71 degrees; lowest, 48; average, 58.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 90 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 50 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

Two letters, from London and Paris, which we print to-day, are devoted to the Royal Academy Exhibition and the Paris Salon. Our Paris correspondent glances at the leading works shown, but the exhibition is so large that the number chosen for special mention is necessarily limited. Mr. Smalley writes only of the portraits on view in London, and of the chief of these-at least, of those of the most prominent men, Bismarck, Gladstone and Churchill-he says that they are alike in bad-

The tariff debate was closed vesterday, and closed in a way probably gratifying to both of the contending parties. On the Republican side, Mr. Reed delivered a masterly speech, clear, logical and merciless. He spoke to a crowded house for two hours, and every one of his many good points was fully appreciated. THE TRIBUNE prints on another page a careful summary of the speech, covering all the principal parts, which will be found good reading. The Democrat put forward to close the discussion was Speaker Carlisle himself, and his first appearance on the floor in several years aroused considerable interest. In the early part of the day there was a lively and unexpected episode when Mr. Jehu Baker. Mr. Morrison's successor from the XVIIIth Illinois District, vigorously repelled the charge of Mr. Breckinridge that his (Baker's) election had been obtained by fraud.

The standing of a Missionary Bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church was determined by the Conference yesterday. This office was created four years ago. Bishop Taylor being sent to Africa, and there has since been a good deal of controversy as to his position in relation to the other general superintendents of the Church. It has now been decided that, within his own field of labor, a Missionary Bishop has all the rights and powers of a regular Bishop, and that he is to be supported in the same way -that is, from the episcopal fund and not from the missionary fund. It is probable that Missionary Bishops for India and Japan will be elected by the present Conference. The work in those fields will then be under more constant and regular supervision, and the Bishops proper will be able to devote themselves unreservedly to their duties at home.

In the death of the Rev. Dr. William F. Morgan, St. Thomas's Parish' the Diocese of New-York, the Episcopal Church at large and the city which has been his home for thirty years suffer a heavy loss. Dr. Morgan was on the point of retiring from active duties, and if he had lived a few weeks longer he would, as rector emeritus, have entered upon the period of rest to which a life of unremitting effort had fairly entitled him. He has long been a prominent figure among the elergy of New-York. He was woll equipped for the work to which he gave his life, and his dignified, commanding presence will to seed, missed by many outside of the farer a c'e which enjoyed his personal miri. atams. An important post | Emmire. Emancipation has been a commara-

which Dr. Morgan filled for many years was as a member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese, in which his advice and judgment were uniformly looked on as wise and weighty. St. Thomas's Church had already secured Dr. Morgan's successor, and its work will therefore go forward without serious interruption.

PEACE OR WAR.

Mr. Stead is seeking to box the compass in each of the European capitals and to find out whether the needle points toward peace or war. In the series of articles begun on another page of this issue he gives his impressions of the situation after taking counsel with Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Balfour in London and M. de Laveleye and General Brialmont in Liege. His conclusions are necessarily reserved until he shall have completed the circuit of the great centres of European diplomacy, but it is not probable that in the end he will dissent from M. de Laveleye's opinion that while the Czar has the deciding voice an outbreak of hostilities is not to be expected this year. Armaments will continue on a large scale and exposed points like the Belgian frontier and the Rumanian capital will be fortified, but there will be no European war while Prince Bismarck lives.

The best passage of Mr. Stead's opening article is that containing rough notes of a characteristic talk with Mr. Gladstone. That many-sided statesman complains of Mr. Goschen's revival of Protection in taxing bottled wines as an act that will be resented by France, but ridicules the idea of a military campaign between the Channel Powers, Bulgaria, in his judgment, is the storm centre of Europe, and loyal to all the honorable traditions of his career, he declares that no arbitrary interference with liberty in the Balkan is to be telerated at any time. Mr. Gladstone, while disclaiming sympathy with the non-interference on non-intervention school of English diplomacy, expresses dislike of entangling alliances and international leagues, even when formed for the purpose of preventing war. He probably remembers that elaborate diplomatic arrangements and treaty covenants did not protect Denmark when two great Powers violated their engagements and invaded its territories. But does he not forget his own share in the proceedings for securing the neutralization of Belgium? His assertion that independence of action is the indispensable condition of successful intervention on behalf of peace is one that may be seriously questioned. England was virtually free from entangling alliances on the eve of war between Germany and France in 1870, but was unable to intervene successfully on behalf of general peace. It must be added, however, that if Russia had been in the same position and had been willing to co-operate with England, that terrible conflict might have been averted.

It is, indeed, difficult to understand how Mr. Gladstone can justify his opposition to a league of pacific Powers formed for the avowed purpose of preventing war. Such a league now exists in Europe. Germany, Austro-Hungary and Italy are united in an offensive and defensive alliance for the maintenance of peace. and the combination of these Powers is more effective than the isolated action of England. That league operates beneficially for the welfare of Europe and is to be defended on the highest grounds. England, as Mr. Gladstone contends, would have no meral right to enter into engagements for securing the retention of Alsace-Lorraine by Germany or the restoration of those provinces to France. Such action would be on a level with German or French intervention on behalf of Ireland's right to govern itself without interference from London. Leagues and alliances of that nature, however, are very different from Prince Bismarck's present arrangements for preserving the peace of Europe.

EMANCIPATION IN BRAZIL.

The historic event of the week has been the culmination of the emancipation movement in Brazil. When the Act of April 28, so that in the aggregate slave labor represented a money valuation of nearly \$580,000,000. In order that the financial burdens of emancipation might not fall too heavily upon slaveowners, a scheme of gradual manumission was adopted. By the decree of 1871 freedom was granted to all children born of slave mothers subject to an obligation to serve their masters as apprentices for twenty-one years. If they refused to submit to this condition their owners, or rather their mothers' owners, were allowed to appeal to the courts and to exact punishment and penalties. The apprentices themselves, when inhumanly or unfairly treated, could also seek redress from the courts. The movement for emancipation had received its first impulse from public opinion in Ceara and other Northern provinces where owners voluntarily freed their slaves, and it acquired increased momentum during the twelve years preceding 1883, when active measures were adopted to hasten the process of gradual manumission. There were, however, no pioneer abolitionists, and the question never became a sectional issue as in the United States, although the Northern provinces were more favorable to emancipation than the Southern provinces. The Government itself had set landed proprietors an example by releasing all its own slaves, and public opinion during the last five years has matured rapidly, so that the decrees of the last week liberating every remaining slave meet with general approval North and South, and are to be celebrated by three days of public festivity. It is a magnificent result which secures freedom to the slave in two-fifths of the great South American continent without a sectional war and without entailing enormous losses upon the agricultural The processes of emancipation in Reagil have

een very different from those employed in Russia twenty-five years ago. The slaves were blacks owned by a superior race. The serfs were agricultural laborers and peasants of the same race with their masters. In Russia the gigantic reform of releasing 23,000,000 of serfs on the estates of nobles and landed proprietors was accomplished by the sovereign act of the Czar, with the co-operation of all classes of the Empire. The serfs were not only made their own masters, but those who were not domestic servants were also placed in possession of lands occupied and tilled by them. These lands were purchased by the Government, four-fifths of the capitalized dues being paid outright to the proprietors and the remaining fifth by the freedmen, together with the original purchase money, in instalments covering a long period of years. The complex nature of the process led to great confusion and the results have been of a mixed character, favorable alike to landowners and peasants, and at the same time disappointing in many respects to both. The peasants did not as rule get as much land as they required, and have remained in an impoverished condition overburdened with taxation; and the develop ment of communal institutions and local gov ernment under the new conditions have been slow, artificial and unsatisfactory. In Brazil there has been no necessity for converting freedmen into landowners nor for reconsti

tuting the political and social order of the

rassments being caused by the difficulty of arranging a uniform scale of compensation to landowners in the various provinces and of supplying the agricultural classes with new forces of immigrant laborers from Europe and elsewhere.

The precise conditions under which the final decrees of emancipation have been preclaimed in Brazil have not been announced by the South American cables. By the law of 1885 all slaves over sixty years of age were freed outright, appropriations were made for an increasing emancipation fund and a schedule of compensating rates based upon age was adopted. It was anticipated at that time that the last vestiges of slave institutions would disappear about the end of the century. The law for registering slaves, however, has been singularly effective, thousands of negroes having acquired their liberty through the neglect, either intentional or premeditated, of their owners to comply with its conditions. One province has vied with another in hastening the process by local legislation, and public opinion has gone forward with increasing impetus, powerfully influencing the Government of the day. The end of this gradual system of compensated abolition has at last come and the slaves are free. Happfly, no prejudice against race has existed among the mixed population of the Empire, so that the freedmen will not be debarred from exercising their civil and political rights by reason of their color and previous condition of servitude. The era of emancipation is bright with promise for all classes in Brazil. No interval of disenchantment and crushing economic burdens will be likely to follow there as in Russia: and there will be no demonstrations of race intelerance and political brigandage as in the Solid South

THE YALE FENCE.

A judgment from which there is no appeal has been rendered in the matter of the Yale fence, and the painful intelligence will soon reach the uttermost ends of the earth that this historic structure must go. No one can understand what grief is until he has seen a strong man weep, and the flood of tears which is now combining with the Mississippi to submerge the continent is the measure by which the sorrow of Yale students and alumni, their sweethearts, wives and daughters, must be estimated. The statesman in his cabinet, the judge upon the bench, the clergyman in his study, the editor in his sanctum, the lawyer at the bar, and the merchant behind his counter, have forgotten constituents, culprits, penitents, readers, clients and customers, while 'their supplications seek the skies, their tears the ground." But it is all in vain. The coming Commencement will be the last at which the sons of Yale will assemble at the sacred shrine, to gather inspiration, to tell the story of their hopes and fears, their loves and their ambitions.

The Yale Campus is bounded in many places by a fence in which the indifferent eyes of strangers would behold all the physical properties of the immortal fence that is about to vanish; but to the discriminating vision of the student and the graduate there is but one fence at Yale-the hallowed fabric which defines the southwestern corner of the Campus and stretches for a hundred feet or more along Chapel and College sts. It is not beautiful; indeed, its pathetic homeliness has been on of its most endearing attributes. Yale men contemplate it as Rufus Choate contemplated Judge Shaw. They know that it is ugly, but they feel that it is great. By a happy instinct of the original builder, of whose work nothing now remains save the spaces between its component parts, its rails are round and of a comfortable diameter, and by some innate quality of fibre and proportion most easily and soothingly adjustable to the human form divine. At rare intervals a blind impulse toward reconstruction on more aesthetic lines has manifested itself among the college authorities, but it has always been checked in its 1871, was passed, there were 1,547,660 earliest stages, and year after year as post or slaves in the kingdom. The average value of shuman property was \$375 a soul, market rates, by a duplicate of its own pristine form and color; so that the fence of to-day is the fence of a long procession of yesterdays,

The Yale fence is not an incident, it is an institution. The college possesses no other common rendezvous. It is the social centre of student life; the place where songs are sung and news exchanged, and enterprises planned and excursions started and engagements made and bets recorded. It is entwined and made beautiful with memories and aspirations; it is the last object which the eyes of the student rest on as he leaves his alma mater; the first to welcome the returning graduate. These are sentimental considerations, but it is sen timent that makes the world go round. A sentiment involved the siege of Troy and many another lofty enterprise. And this is why some thousands of alumni have lately united with the undergraduates of Yale in an ardent petition to the powers that be that the mere matter of a \$125,000 building should not be allowed to interfere with a \$10 fence. It is this that has wrung an emphatic protest from Senator Dawes, and a pathetic lamentation from Secretary Whitney, and has even suggested to the Hon, Frederick T. Dubois, Delegate in Congress from the Territory of Idaho, the propriety of a joint resolution. The men who drew up and circulated the petition for the preservation of the fence made one tactical blunder. They should have brought to bear the beautiful enthusiasm of woman, No girl who has ever leaned over the balconies of the New-Haven House while the incense of college songs was wafted past her to the starlit sky will hear without emotion that the fence on which the serenaders perched will soon be nothing more than a tradition.

Having paid this feeble tribute to the grace the glory and the goodness of Yale's most cherished institution, we venture to remark that if the corporation had yielded to sentimental pressure and rejected the chance to secure a building essential to the welfare of the college, its action would have been absolutely indefensible.

SOCIETY AND POLITICS,

Americans must read with surprise the positively authenticated statement coming by cable of the strange slur put by the Duke of Westminster upon an Earl's half-brother. Mr. Robert Spencer and his wife had been invited to dine with the Duke, the dinner having been arranged, in fact, in honor of their marriage, But between the issuance of the invitation and the banquet the Eighty Club gave a dinner to Mr. Parnell, and Mr. Spencer attended it. Thereupon the Duke of Westminster wrote Mr Spencer a note saying that he could not receive at his table a man who had sat down with the Irish leader. It followed, necessarily, that his Grace could not receive the man's wife. This would seem to indicate that there must be an extreme pollution in contact with Mr Parnell. The American who is not accustomed to social estracism for political opinions wonders what the matter is. In this country such a slight could only be put upon a man through the discovery of some moral baseness on his part. But Mr. Parnell has lived a pure and honorable life. If there had been flaws in it, the prying of his enemies would have found them out long ago. His only crime is that he is a Home Ruler, and Mile is so grave an

tively simple problem there, the main embar- offence in the eyes of the class of vulgar intolerants, to which the Duke of Westminster evidently belongs, that it can only be properly resented by a gross insult, not alone to a friend, but also to the friend's wife.

This is an extreme instance of the extent to which party lines are allowed to divide English society. Mr. Parnell's case is an exceptional one, for he has been an outcast, so far as society is concerned, from the beginning, and calmly accepted that as one of his minor trials. How much of a trial it may have been can only be appreciated by those who have seen the English people close at hand and know how blindly they worship their cruel god, Respectability. Other instances of political divisions in society are common enough, however, especially as the Irish controversy has increased in bitterness. Mr. Smalley told us the other day that Lady Salisbury's reception was attended almost exclusively by Unionists and Tories, just as Lady Hayter's was by Home Rule Liberals. Dinners preceded both receptions, and not one guest of the opposite party was present at either. So, too, Sir George Otto Trevelyan and his wife gave a dinner and reception, at both of which only Home Rulers were present.

In France, as every one knows, social relations are governed by politics to an extent which seems almost incredible to an American When Mr. Hendricks died, Congressman Hitt, of Illinois, recalled an incident that had occurred some years before in Paris. Mr. Hitt, who was then connected with the Legation, arranged an interview for Mr. Hendricks with Gambetta. When the latter discovered that his two visitors were opposed in politics and yet were warm friends, he was astonished and expressed his regret that things were not so in France. One incident of this kind speaks volumes.

The situation is entirely different in this country. Personal or factional politics does sometimes get into society, though not for long. but the division of society by party lines is practically unknown here. To an American the idea of inviting only Democrats or Republicans to a reception, out of a feeling of personal bitterness against members of the other party, would seem ludicrous. Dinners where all the party are of one shade of opinion are not uncommon, but they are usually merely for conference. The fact is that American politics, with all its surface heat, its vehemence its attacks upon the characters of public men is the most good-natured, probably, in the world. Warm friendships between men of opposing parties are quite as common as between men of the same party. Political opponents mingle freely on the floors of legislative bodies, in business, in the church, in society. Rival candidates for office will travel in the same carriage from place to place to speak against each other, and if need be, will sleep in the same bed. The Senator from Ohio and the Senator from Vermont will clash swords in debate, and then go down-stairs to refresh themselves from the same Senatorial fount. The idea of refusing social relations with a man because of his politics seems childish to an American. This is well, Life is short, at best. Let us be good-natured.

THE ELECTION OF METHODIST BISHOPS.

In the eyes of many delegates to the Methodist General Conference, and the visiting preachers and laymen, this will be the most interesting week of the session. On Tuesday an attempt will be made to elect five Bishops, and balloting will continue until they are chosen. This is an event to which all have been looking forward. To the Church at arge the selection of general superintendents is of less importance than the methods adopted. It is not claimed that they belong to a higher order than the elders; their office is purely executive, with limited powers, and with little more influence than their personal character and intellectual ability command. The work of the Church goes on about the same, whether the an nual conferences are presided over by men of the first rank or the second or the third. Of the 2,000,000 communicants, only a thousand or so are looking to the episcopal elections as seriously concerning them or the church of their love.

But to one observing the proceedings at the Metropolitan Opera House, and wandering through the corridors, it almost seems that this is what the General Conference has assembled for; what the angual conferences had met to elect delegates for; in fact, very largely what the Church had continued its existence for since the last quadren nial meeting. The question of the admission of women delegates occupied the attention of Conference for several days; it was debated on con stitutional and sentimental grounds, but every where in an undertone were heard conjectures as to its effect on the election of Bishops. This is

true of other questions. The method of the election of Bishops is of incalculable importance, not only to the Methodist Church, but to all citizens who love their country have high hopes for its future, and look to the organized religious bodies as the chief instrumentalities for purifying our social and political life. It is not impertinent for a secular journal to speak of things which are freely mentioned in Conference open to the public, and which come to us in our religious exchanges. Either the delegates themselves are in error, and close observers of the meeting see falsely, or the means which many members employ to secure the election of their favorites to the highest office of the Church -whom they desire to see receive solemn ordination for sacred duties-are such as were unknown until recently, and such as cause conservative Methodists to blush and tremble.

Combinations and "slates" are spoken of a freely as at a political caueus. A rule that elections shall be by a two-thipls vote has been adopted, avowedly with the object of weakening combinations, though some exultingly said after its adoption that it would strengthen them. A peech was made the other day enforcing th duty of keeping the aisles clear until after election, so that members could pass in and out "to see men in the lobby" -a speech which was greeted with shouts of laughter, and is spoken of as the most humorous event of the session. The chief Church organ draws a picture of the election of early Bishops, and sadly suggests a contrast with the present time, and another Methodist paper says that an honored delegate was tempted to leave the Church when he saw the proceedings before him. Men who months ago had been informally selected by a consensus of thinking men in the Church as likely to be chosen on account of their recognized fitness are dropping from the list to make place for others who have never had more than local popularity as smart preachers; and it is said of self-made candidates, who hope for no more than a handful of votes at first, that in the conflict between greater men they may come in as " dark horses." In the three or four preceding General Conferences there were whispers of wire-pulling, but friends of the candidates were found ready to do all the necessary work; now, if report be true-if it be not atro -candidates mingle personally in the fray, and "slates" are made up without conceal-

These are only echoes from the Conference floors and the lobbies, from old and trusted ministers and laymen and from the Church papers. There may be needless alarm as to the immediate results there cannot be as to the tendency. We look to the churches to save us from the evils existing in the world; it will be a cause of grief to all good men and women if they copy or adopt them.

Mr. Patrick J. Sutley, who was a member of the Democratic Committee of this State last year, but was defeated in his canvass for re-election, protests that he is at once a good Hill man and a good Cleveland man. Why shouldn't he be? Didn't the Democratic State Convention handsomely indorse Cleveland (and reform) and Hill (and anti-refrm)?

All that his party friends will demand of Mr. Sutley is that he shall pose as a reformer in the Cleveland districts and "whoop her up" for spoils in the Hill districts.

The undersigned gives notice to whom it may oncern that it has retired from business, and will be sent for in vain at its old stand. It commends its successor, The Cleveland Machine (limited), to a liberal share of the public patron

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY The Cleveland Machine (limited), having come into possession of the business which has been for many years conducted by the Democratic party, begs leave to announce that it is prepared to execute all orders for polities, wholesale and retail. Reform and anti-reform will be supplied in quantities to suit purchasers. Pious maxims such as " public office is a public trust," furnished such as "public office is a public trust," furnished at a moment's notice. A job lot of shelf-worn orders to office-seekers can be had at a bargain. The caucus-packing department will be in charge of David B. Hill, to whom we lately gave a first state sharester at the New York Democratic Conrate character at the New-York Democratic Con vention. The hallelujah department will be run by the Mugwumps. All Democrats getting in the way of this machine can count upon being

THE CLEVELAND MACHINE, (limited). Colonel D. Lamont, General Manager.

Mr. Thomas Mank, of Mechanicsburg, Penn., ac cording to "The Philadelphia Times," is engaged in a novel and remunerative branch of business. Some time ago Thomas dreamed that in a certain old house on one of the back streets of Mechanicsburg a snug sum of money was secreted. Accord ingly he purchased the house for \$300 and uncarthed "an old pot in a flue" containing \$5,000. An easier way of making a nice income it would be difficult to hit upon. All one has to do is to dream the right sort of a dream, and not forget the number of the old house which it discloses Perhaps Thomas would be good enough at his leisure to explain whether his dreams are superinduced by late lobster suppers, or whether he relies exclusively on cold mince pie.

One reckless driver has been brought to judgment, and it is to be hoped that the warning given by Judge Gildersleeve will be heeded. As the charge was only assault and battery, the victim got off with three months' imprisonment, a driver knocks down and kills somebody he may expect no mercy.

It would be hard to say at what season of the year a fortnight of rainy weather would cause more popular inconvenience than it does in May Certainly, the restraint which it imposes on trade and outdoor pursuits just in the culmination of spring is particularly trying to the patience of eager millions, among whom should be counted not only shopkeepers, ball and tennis players, and the devotees of the turf, but also farmers and people attending the numerous political and religious conventions. This moist and chilly period is the more wearisome from coming immediately after a week or ten days of almost unbroken warmth and sunshine. Yet the prevalence of a "cold spell," and generally a wet one, in May is of such frequent occurrence that many proverbs have gained at least local currency in various parts of the country. A certain amount of broken or "flukey" weather seems to be incident to the change from winter to summer. This year's experience, therefore, is not exceptional

PERSONAL

The late Valentine Baker Pacha only a few weeks before his death bought a fine place at Dartmouth, England, which his daughter will henceforth make her

It is proposed to erect in the Boston Public Library statue of the illustrious Sir Harry Vane. Attorney-General Garland says he has been wearing

he same hat for twelve years. Among the new Associates of the Royal Academy Mr. A. W. Blomfield, the architect, is fifty-nine year, old, and Mr. W. E. Onslow Ford, the sculptor, only

Miss Charlotte Fiske Bates gave readings from Mr. Browning on Thursday evening at Cambridge, Mass. Next Thursday evening she will read from Emerson: and on May 31 she will read from Walt Whitman, that being his birthday anniversary. Among her selection on that occasion will also be an unpublished poem o her own, addressed to the "good, gray poet."

More than thirty years ago Disraeli, in a yet published letter, wrote, concerning Mrs. Disraell's firsi visit to Windsor Castle: "I am very pleased that my wife is going to visit the Queen. I look upon it as a very great compliment, now that I am in opposition. The wives of many Cabinet Ministers would like to be in her place."

Grosvenor Gallery was Miss Kate Greenaway, in a green plush gown, a figured silk shawl and a green trimmed hat.

General Henry C. Dwight, of Hartford, relates that while he was on Governor Harrison's staff, two years ago, he was called on to attend a reception in New Haven. When the affair was through with a carriag was assigned to take him to the station. The driver seemed especially disposed to find out his title, are seemed especially disposed to find out his title, and addressed him at first as major. General Dwight paid no attention to the title, and the next time the driver advanced the rank to colonel. This elicited no response. When the station was reached and General Dwight had alighted from the carriage, the driver lifted his hat and said, "Good-night, professor," ovidently considering the title of professor as the acme of distinction in New-Haven.

English art, observes "The Star," of London, is in ainters of the age. Thirty-five years age Sir John Everett Millais was one of the host of adventurous oung men who rushed in post haste to the colonies with the certain conviction that they could dig up enough gold in a few weeks to keep them in ease and affluence in England for the rest of their lives. Among the disappointed ones was the youthful John Millais, who gave up gold digging in disgust, and returned to who gave up gold digging in disgust, and returned to England after three months of "roughing it" at the Antipodes. Sir John's brother-in-law—Mr. Clement Hodgkinson—did remain in the colonies and there is still, living on a well-deserved pension. He was for many years the official head of the Victorian Crown Lands Department, and to him the city of Mcilourne is indebted for a delightful sylvan retreat in the very heart of that great and growing metropolis. The Fitzruy Gardens are the admiration of every visitor, and Mr. Hodgkinson created them out of a dismal swamp, thus literally fulfilling the Biblical metaphor of making the wilderness blossom as the rose.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

What with electric light wires, dynamite, natural gas and rat poison, poor frail humanity is having a hard time of it.

Particular About Wine .- Countryman-Wot kind

wine have ye got, mister?

Walter—St. Julien, Medoc, Chambertin, St. Emilian and Chateau Lafitte.

Countryman—Is that all?

Walter—Yes, sir.

Countryman (reaching for his hat)—Waal, b'gosh, I'll go somewhere else. Wot I want is a glass of claret.—(Philip H. Welch in Tid-Bits.

The United States is to be congratulated on on thing: it has no "Only General."

"You are a very thern in my flesh," said an fras-cible wife to her good-natured husband.

"I have to be, my dear," was the gallant response, for you know there is no rose without a thorn."— (Washington Critic.

Says a G. A. R. man, who was recently asked about his discharge papers: "So far as I ever knew, the members of our regiment never had any discharge papers. As many of the boys as could be got inte-line were told to 'Break ranks. Git!' "

Medical Aid.-Neighbor-How is your husband

day, Mrs. Jones?
Mrs. Jones—He is very ill indeed.
"Worse than he was?"
"Oh, yes; the nurse says he is beyond the reach "I'm glad to hear it."

"What!"
"I'm glad to hear it. Now, if you can only keep him beyond their reach, I think he will get well rapidly."—(Texas Siftings.

Some Southern Democrats say that Senater Ingalls But the Senator should not be an ought to be shot. noyed by a little thing like that. Some of these probably said the same thing about Lincoln.

Advantages of Influence,—Omaha Man—How did the President happen to hit on Fuller for Chief Justice?
Chicago Man—I don't know, of course, but you have probably noticed in the papers that Mr. Fuller has eight daughters and each one of them has a separate plane of her own.

plane of her own.

"Yes."

"Well, it's my opinion that some of his near neighbors have a good deal of influence down at Washing ton."—(Omaha World.

There will be a great many queer conceits in cos tume at the two National Conventions. The Young Men's Democratic Club of Omaha have been ordered to appear in St. Louis wearing gray "plug" hats. This is a very good idea, as the wearers can put crape

on their hats in November. A Rockland, Me., man recently sold a cow to a butcher, the condition being that the butcher should

pay a certain proportion of what he got for the cow As the animal was in prime condition it looked as if the butcher would have no difficulty in getting a good price for the meat. Next day the quendam owner of the carcass came to buy some beef, and without know-ing it bought most of his own cow, beating down the price considerably below the current rate. He thought he had done a good stroke of business, until he settled with the butcher, when he found to his diagust that he had unwittingly prevented himself from getting a good price for his cow. The man who tries to be smart all the time sometimes gets left,

Blobson-Had a little tea fight at our house

night.

Dumpsey-Indeed.

Blobson-Yes, my wife asid there ought to be two
Vs in better, and I said there ought to be only one.

Dumpsey-Your wife was right.

Blobson-Eh! Right? For heaven's sake don't
tell her, or sh'll never let up on ne. I'm president
of the Burlingion Business Men's Literary Club.—(Eurlington Free Press.

Says Judge Phil. S. Lanham, of St. Louis: "; ave no idea of patenting my hickory toothpicks have no idea of patenting my meanry
While it is true a certain amount of skill is necessary
in making them, patience is the prime factor, and I guess that any one who possesses that virtue could, with a piece of Creve Coeur hickory, a knife and a sheet of sand-paper, manufacture my celebrated toothpicks, with which President Cleveland was so greatly delighted. I find more genuine enjoyment in turning them out than in any other recreation, and am still the only manufacturer of hickory toothpicks in the world. I am thinking of sending a package of them to the Committee of Arrangements for the National Democratic Convention for free distribution among the delegates.

Only a Little Time.—They were at the front gate in the moonlight, and he had asked her to be his wife. With outstretched hands and a throbbing heart he awaited her answer.

"George," she said, in a nervous whisper, "you must give me time—you must give me time."

"How long," he hoarsely asked, "a day, a week, a month, a year?"

"No-no, George," as she quickly scanned the sky, "No-no, George," as she quickly scanned the sky, "only until the moon gets behind a cloud."-(The

THE WEEK IN SOCIETY.

INTEREST IN RACES AND WEDDINGS.

FAIR PATRONESSES OF THE TURF-STILL BRAVE ENOUGH TO BE MARRIED IN MAY-THE JUNE

Although women of fashion in New-York, as a rule

at this time of year, are the possessors of a large amount of wearisome leisure, there is life and excite ment enough in a certain element (partly in and partly out of the charmed circle of Four Hundred) to offset a good deal of quiet in other directions This element is known irreverently as the crowd"; but the title is too rough. There is no loud-ness, no lack of refinement about the women of this circle. They are fend of races, to be sure, and they don't mind betting. They even carry betting books but they are not at all influenced by the color of the jockeys' jackets, and they settle up their losses "like little men," making no wry faces over bad luck-wherein they differ, it is said, from the corresponding set in Philadelphia. The winter amusements of this circle, in addition to theatre-going, dancing, teas, receptions and calls, are quiet little games of poker, shooting at a mark with parlor rifles in the drawingroom, ninepins and billiards; but when spring arrives their thoughts turn strongly toward the race-course. French and auction pools, and they are not often far behind their fancies. This season much pleasure is anticipated by them at Jeromo Park, at Cedarhurst, at Sheepshead Bay, at Pelham and at various other familiar turf-spots. Gay gowns, the duplicates of which will be seen at Longchamps and Ascot (but not at the Derhy), enticing hats and striking parasols have been ordered with some recklessness, so that the boxes of the grand stands promise to be more brilliant than ever. Yesterday at Cedarhurst the steeplechase, despite the weather, drew a fair attendance of people whom the managers always like to see on the grounds because they give the diversion style and "go." This meeting really opened the season, the athletic games of the week previous having only been a starter. If the weather proves fair the meetings of this week ought to be successful and the prosperity of the track fully established. Cedarhurst has had a hard time since it was opened, but it is apparently all right now. Leaving its hospitable quarters next Saturday the racing crowd will appear on May 28 at the Country Club, where the off nights will be filled up with a little dancing, the evening of May 20 having been named for a regular ball. It was a great thing for this club when the Waterburys became interested. They are a big family with large connections, and having all striven to make the club a success they naturally succeeded. The Coaching Club parade will greatly interest this set and doubtless draw well. always has done so heretofore. It is said that not more than ten coaches will be in line. Colonel Jay, A charming figure at the recent private view of the Frederic Bronson and Colonel Reed will be ther The people of position and fashion who do not care

for races are thinking hard about getting into the country-at least those are doing so who have not already sailed for Europe or who have not passage engaged for the first of June. On looking over the steamship lists of last week it was doubtless impossible for New-Yorkers not to wonder where so many "un-known" people, who must have wealth and leisure, York City does not contain all the people who like to travel and can afford to do so. The 6th of June will see New-York a little empty. Already trunks are being packed for Bar Harbor and for the early season at Lenox and Stockbridge. Tuxedo will soon be in its glory, and it promises to be as fashionable and successful as ever before, if not more so. There seems to be no doubt that Bar Harbor is to have a casino.

The Lester Wallack benefit at the Opera House to morrow night will draw an immense crowdstrictly fashionable one, probably, save in spots, but an intensely enthusiastic one. There has been a good deal of grambling by unlucky applicants for seats; but it is no fault of the management that the Metropolitan is not a larger building—nor that the name of Wallack is so potent in calling a crowd.

There was no mournful jingle in the wedding bells of the week. Everything passed off happily, so far as anybody knows. On Wednesday the charming Miss Emily Theresa Frith, daughter of the late Edward Frith, was married to Maurice La Montagne, I St. Ann's, in Twelfth-st., a church much favored by fashionable Roman Catholics. The Rev. Preston officiated. The bride was dressed in The Rev. Mgr. satin, and entered the church leaning on her brother's arm, veiled in tulle and carrying liles of the valley and white roses. Her bridesmalds preceded her-Miss Tucker, Miss Hayden, Miss La Farge and Miss La Montagne, all looking as pretty as could be de-sired. An assortment of ushers, blend and otherwise, contributed elegance and ease to the bridal procession. Of course it was a morning wedding, and there was a wedding breakfast afterward at the bride's brother's house, No. 47 West Thirty-eighth-st., to which a great many agreeable guests sat down, Roman Catholics and Protestants, just as if there had never been any Inquisition. At 8 in the evening of this day there was a brilliant wedding ceremony in the Church of the Holy Communion, Twentieth-st. and Sixth-ave., when and where Miss Georgino Dressler was married to Theodore J. Geisler, of Brooklyn. This May bride was also in white satin, tulle, orange blossoms and lilles of the valley. A family reception followed at the Hotel Glenham, in Fifth-ave.

Minor entertainments of the week were these: by Mrs. George Kingsland, No. 430 Fifth-ave., a dinner; Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, a dinner, at which Mr. Phelps, the American minister to England, was present; Peter Marie, No. 48 West Nineteenth-st, a dinker, Mrs. Barnard, No. 22 West Twentieth-st, a tea; the Misses Coudert, No. 180 West Fifty-ninth-st., a mus cale. This last entertainment and the Vanderbill dinner, perhaps, led the van in this line of diversion. There was excellent music at the Couderts', furnished

by many well-known amateurs.
Some of the incidents of social interest soon to take place in and about the city, are the following: May 23—Marriage of Miss Harrist Wood to Herman

Hoskier, at South Orange.

June 2-Marriage of Miss Lillian Gwynn to L. Mortimer Thorn, jr., at 40 West Fifty-eighth-st., the bride's home. This is the result of going to Narragansett

June 4-Marriage of Miss L. E. Coffey and Charles DeKay, at Colony Church, 4 p. m. Another case of

Narragansett Pier.
June 5-Wedding of Richard Riker and Miss Sackett-Moore, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest.
June 6—Wedding of Miss Adele Durant to William
G. Wheeler, at the Church of the Ascension.

June 7-Lawn fete at Orange, on the grounds of the Lawn Tennis Club. June 4, 5 and 6-Fair in behalf of the Grant Mont-

ment Fund in the Metropolitan Opera House.

Another wedding said to be fixed for the month of roses will be of the greatest interest to Brea Welling and Miss Gerirude L. Howa